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DISCUSSION AND OUTLINE OF CZECHOSLOVAK
COMMUNIST PARTY TRAINING FOR YEAR 1955-1956

[Comment: This report presents the full text of an article from *Zivot Strany* (Party Life), No 11, June 1955, official publication of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party (KSC). The article is signed by the Central Committee.]

The goal of the Communist Party is the building of socialism and Communism. Progress toward achievement of these goals requires a further development of the Czechoslovak economy by increased means of production. It is therefore essential that the initiative of the millions of workers be directed at the implementation of the resolutions of the Tenth Congress of the KSC and of the last sessions of the Central Committee of the KSC.

The resolutions of the Tenth Party Congress have not been satisfactorily implemented. There is inadequate comprehension of the fact that the continued growth of social wealth, as well as the strength and defensive potential of the nation, must be based on the continued growth of labor productivity. The achievement of greater labor productivity is the basic task of the entire economy. The unsatisfactory implementation of the resolutions of the Tenth Party Congress, particularly the lag in agricultural production, is evidence of deficiencies in the party's political training program, especially in its party propaganda phase. The resolutions of the congress have not been effectively clarified in the party's educational and lecture activities. Improved implementation of these resolutions and the solution of the problems arising in the course of their implementation require a more effective clarification of the tasks of the economy so that the workers can understand why and how the tasks are to be carried out.

Party training has achieved satisfactory results in some areas, particularly when the training was related to tasks of the party organization. This has been particularly true of national economic groups headed by mature propagandists, the on-the-job performance of which is directly benefited by the studies of group members.

Marxism-Leninism is a vital and truthful study, but the basic deficiency in the teaching of Marxism-Leninism is the limited relation of the subject matter to practical situations in life and in the building of socialism. Party propaganda is not adequately directed at the main issues. It does not adequately explain the tasks of the industrial and agricultural sectors; it makes a weak attempt at promoting the execution of party decisions. Kraj and okres party organizations have devoted little attention to the needs and desires of the students and have failed to acquaint them adequately with the actual problems of the krajs and okreses.

Party propaganda must take a more determined stand against hostile ideologies. The exposure and destruction of bourgeois ideology is one of the essential conditions for effective party propaganda. It aids in the transformation of party members into determined uncompromising fighters against all that is hostile or harmful to the building of a new social order.

To make party training more effective and to awaken the interest of students in Marxism-Leninism, it is essential that new features be introduced into its supervision and organization. In particular, the explanation of established topics must be closely related to the tasks of the local party organizations, and party organizations must satisfy the needs and desires of the students in the selection of topics. Training must include a study of new party and governmental decisions and statements of national and party leaders. Discussions must

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be designed to explain these decisions and statements. Party organizations and propagandists must ensure the execution of the new tasks set by the decisions and statements. This will revive the training, will aid in the mobilization of Communists and nonparty members in the battle for fulfillment of assigned tasks, and will make the training attractive.

The party training program [for 1955-1956] has been improved with new courses (forms). It satisfies the demands of life and permits a deeper study and greater practical application.

The introduction of new features into party training, intended to clarify and substantiate the main tasks of the national economy on the basis of socialist political economics, will greatly promote the execution of the tasks assigned by the Tenth Party Congress.

I

The basic condition for successful fulfillment of the economic tasks is increased understanding on the part of party members of the principles of political economics and the national economy. Marxist-Leninist political economics exposes the objective economic laws of social evolution. It proves the inevitability of the extinction of capitalism and the victory of socialism and communism. Mastery of the principles of political economics permits a deeper comprehension of the party's policies and leads to the informed execution of the economic tasks. For this reason, all party units, particularly newly created units, will devote increased attention to the study of the national economy during the new year of party training.

Political economics cannot be studied without relation to economics and without a knowledge of the concrete facts of the Czechoslovak national economy. Conversely, in the study of the economy, it is necessary to rely on a knowledge of political economics.

Industrial and agricultural workers show interest in the study of political economics and economics. This is understandable because the great tasks connected with the fulfillment of the decisions of the Tenth Party Congress regarding agriculture and industry can be carried out more successfully by workers who have mastered the problems of socialist economics.

The primary tasks of the Czechoslovak national economy is the increase of labor productivity, primarily through improvement and utilization of the newest work techniques, better work organization, and expansion of socialist competition.

Party propaganda must increase emphasis on the necessity of continually increasing labor productivity and of increasing the material interest of the workers by compensating them according to the quantity and quality of their work.

It is impossible to correctly direct the national economy and its sectors without a thorough knowledge of economics and without mastery of the work techniques of one occupation. It is therefore essential that theory be supplemented by practical economics. The organization and methods of directing enterprises, JZDs, MFS, and other sectors of the national economy should be studied in the light of theory. This is necessary because party propaganda cannot be separated from actual economic and political tasks.

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Party organizations are to intensify the interest of Communists and non-party members in the study of political economics and economics, based on the classical Marxist-Leninist writings, decisions of party congresses, and documents of the Central Committee of the KSC. The new Soviet political economics textbook will be an important aid.

National economic groups, evening schools of political economics and the national economy, and seminars on political economics and economics will enable economic workers and other Communists to obtain an increased knowledge of economics. Undoubtedly, Communists and nonparty members will welcome the opportunity for deeper study of the economic problems involved in the building of socialism; this study is a substantial part of all party training units.

An important task of party propaganda is the explanation of international relations, particularly the peaceful foreign policy of the USSR and the other socialist and democratic nations. On the other hand, the party must expose the war plans and goals of the imperialists and explain the necessity for the continual strengthening of the defensive capabilities of Czechoslovakia. In this connection, it must show how the strength of the international workers movement is growing, how the masses of all nations are rising against the imperialist warmongers, and how the movement for national freedom is gaining strength in colonial areas. The understanding of international relations trains the people to have a firm faith in their own strength and to be loyal and faithful to the people's democratic nation, to the KSC, and to the USSR.

A continuing task of party propaganda is to illustrate the deciding role of the masses in building socialism and in the struggle for peace and to stress the role and importance of the worker-farmer alliance as the political basis for the people's democratic state. It is necessary to give a more detailed explanation of the foundations of scientific thinking, which give assurance of victory of the [socialist?] cause, and which aid in overcoming and eliminating remnants of bourgeois ideology in the minds of the people. Bourgeois ideologies, social democratism, bourgeois nationalism, and religious obscurantism must be effectively fought with dialectic materialistic propaganda.

The study of the problems of the building of the party and of the problems of party activity is a matter of foremost importance. It is necessitated by the increasing tasks of socialist building and by the necessity of further strengthening the dominant role of the party in all phases of Czechoslovak life. The basic standards and regulations of intraparty life, such as the principle collectivism, democratic centralism, criticism, and self-criticism, are frequently violated. The right of party organizations to participate in the control of enterprise administration is not being properly utilized. The press, party training programs, and lectures must devote greater attention to explaining these matters on the basis of party statutes.

The basic elements in the study of Marxist-Leninist theory are the classical Marxist-Leninist writings. The works of V. I. Lenin in particular are a storehouse of lessons and experiences for the whole party and for its entire membership. Every Communist should study the Marxist-Leninist classics and the works of Klement Gottwald as aides in the solution of all problems.

The teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin provide the correct answers for the most important practical problems in the building of socialism. The answers provided by these teachings will benefit the working people and will ensure the victory of socialism and Communism.

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A dogmatic approach to the study of Marxism-Leninism frequently prevents its proper detailed study and its practical application. Dogmatism appears in the interpretation and study of theory with relation to life and the task of the party. This is particularly true in groups studying the history of the CPSU. This study presents [excessive?] historical detail but inadequate explanation of the main ideas and their significance to the party. The inadequate relation of subject matter to concrete tasks also occurs in the study of political economics. Problems of the worker-farmer alliance are generally presented in historical examples, while current tasks which are essential to the further strengthening of this alliance are not explained.

It is essential that general [stereotyped?] statements be eliminated from the press, lectures, and party training. In all propaganda activity it is essential that individual problems be thoroughly clarified. Problems of the building of socialism must be studied on the basis of theory, and incorrect and hostile attitudes must be refuted.

The battle for effective, deep, ideological party training, closely related to party and government policy, must be expanded. All units must devote greater attention to the selection and preparation of propagandists. Party organizations must have knowledge of the content of, and must improve the supervision of, party training. Rural party training requires improvement.

The KSC has achieved success over internal and external enemies, and continues to achieve success by remaining loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, by strengthening the ideological and organizational unity of the party, and by close contact with the working masses. The party considers the training of its members and all workers as its main task, in order that these individuals may become informed, enthusiastic, and resolute fighters for socialism. The party carries on an uncompromising struggle against all distortion of its policies. The Central Committee of the KSC has instructed all party organizations to ensure purity and accuracy in the interpretation of the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin, and to expand party propaganda in close relation with practical activity and with the battle against enemy bourgeois ideologies.

II

The propagandist has the deciding role in the continual improvement of the level and effectiveness of party propaganda. This Leninist principle is generally recognized. However, party organizations have done little to raise the ideological theoretical level of the propagandists. Frequently, the reasons for poor attendance at propaganda lectures and lack of interest on the part of the students are overlooked. Party organizations do not seem to realize that inadequate preparation of propagandists, unstimulating lectures, and presentation of universally known precepts without relating them to local tasks decrease the attractiveness of the training program and are the cause of declining attendance.

These deficiencies may be eliminated by improved selection and preparation of propagandists. The most experienced and most mature Communists who have cleansed themselves of remnants of bourgeois ideology should be selected as propagandists. Graduates of party schools and members of the new intelligentsia who have tested their knowledge in practical activity should be entrusted with a much greater share of propaganda activity. Party organizations must prevent the continual turnover of propagandists because, to become an able propagandist, a Communist must learn a great deal and acquire several years' experience.

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Furthermore, party committees should not only concern themselves with naming the propagandists, but should show continued interest in the work or in the improvement of those they name.

In training propagandists in internal (internatni) courses, seminars, and classrooms, it is necessary to consider their individual levels. Party organizations should assist propagandists by offering them concrete materials to be used in the preparation of economic topics. Such materials will assist the propagandist in explaining and solving okres, enterprise, and village problems. Leading officials of okres and kraj committees should contribute to discussions at seminars and propaganda meetings where local party tasks are being considered. Propagandist conferences, at which outstanding propagandists discuss their work and their experiences, are a proven form of assistance to the propagandists.

To raise the level of the propagandists, it is essential that advisory offices (poradne) and libraries on Marxism-Leninism offer greater assistance than in the past. The task of these offices and libraries is to strengthen and improve assistance to propagandists and students through lecture schedules (cycle), consultations, the exchange of experiences, and methodical seminars. The offices and libraries should further assist by compiling concrete facts on life in the okres and providing bibliographic aids and clipping services. To improve the work of these offices and libraries, kraj committees should call their workers together to exchange their experiences.

The most powerful weapon of party propaganda is the party press. The Czechoslovak press, primarily Rude Pravo (Red Right), Nova Mysl (New Thought), and Zivot Strany (Party Life), must systematically publish articles on theoretical Marxist-Leninist problems, consultations, and lectures of outstanding propagandists, and must answer actual theoretical and political questions which interest Communists and nonparty members. The kraj party press must intensify its assistance to propagandists and all students. The entire party press must more readily respond to problems arising in the course of party training and must publicize outstanding experiences in party work.

Creation of party training units and enrollment of students in specific courses is an important part of the supervision of party training. Some party committees are creating units without regard for the availability of qualified propagandists. Students are enrolled in units without regard for their interests, desires, and needs. There have been violations of the principle of voluntary selection of courses, which permits students to select those courses which best serve their needs and which are most closely related to the individual's job. On the other hand, the principle of voluntary selection of courses has been misinterpreted to mean that Communists do not have to master the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The principle of voluntary selection means that Communists may select the method by which they are to satisfy their basic party obligations, provided that this method is in agreement with the requirements of the party, and meets the needs and intellectual level of the individual. Overage party members are not to be enrolled in party training units unless they so request.

In this connection, it is essential to stress the significance of courses in current party policies, which are of a higher level than basic party training courses and which enable all Communists and nonparty members to become acquainted with the actual problems of party policy. During the 1954-1955 year of party training, the significance of these courses was not adequately appraised.

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Judging from the results of previous party training and the [ideological] level of many Communists, party organizations must permit members to study at higher levels than in the past, particularly in independent study. An increase in the number of individuals carrying on independent study will require improved assistance to the students and more effective control by party organizations. Party organizations must put an end to bureaucratic "control" and one-sided evaluation of the results of the study which has been based upon the number of pages covered and a review of selected portions of the course. The most effective method of control is the testing of the students by assigning them party tasks. Party organizations [should?] require Communists to participate in discussions, present lectures, lead discussions in their place of employment, and engage in other activities. The value of a student's training is measured by his participation in the political life of the party organizations and by his on-the-job performance.

Party organizations are interested in ensuring that workers of the party, state, and economic apparatus enhance their specialized knowledge in addition to their study of Marxist-Leninist theory. Mastery of Marxism-Leninism and specialized knowledge aid in the creation of workers of the new socialist type.

Basically, the new feature of the supervision of party propaganda is the exercise of greater initiative on the part of okres and kraj organizations in assigning topics which will explain on-the-job problems and other everyday problems of the masses. This places a great responsibility on the party organizations. It demands greater attention to the content of the training and greater understanding of the problems and tasks [of the party?].

To further develop ideological activity, conditions have been created for the reorganization of the party apparatus, particularly the okres committees. It is up to the okres committees to draw all party workers into ideological activity and to impress upon them that economic problems must not be separated from ideological activity and vice versa.

It is no longer possible to tolerate the inadequate attention which party organizations from the kraj level to the basic level are devoting to the CSM [Ceskoslovensky svaz mladeze, Czechoslovak Federation of Youth] school year. It is the permanent duty of all party committees to observe the activity of CSM units and to render maximum ideological and methodical assistance in organizing political training of the youth by assigning their outstanding propagandists, qualified for youth work, to work in CSM political training units.

It must always be remembered that the primary task in directing party propaganda is the supervision of its content, its relation to the tasks at hand, and the correct approach toward the people who are being trained. Neglect of these principles hinders political training activity and reduces the attractiveness and effectiveness of party propaganda. On the other hand, careful application of these principles makes propaganda an important party weapon which encourages the creativeness of the workers and which aids in the training of a person in a new attitude toward work, toward socialist ownership, and toward a society which is permeated by socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. Communist training must lead to the growth of a socially moral, highly cultured, optimistic population engaged in building--a people capable of eliminating deficiencies, overcoming hardships, and resolved to build socialism in Czechoslovakia.

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III

Experiences from past years indicate that it is necessary to make some changes in the time allotted to party training. Therefore, the 1955-1956 year of party training will commence on 1 October 1955 and will be concluded on 31 May 1956 in cities and on 30 April 1956 in villages. Party organizations are to ensure that the entire school year is utilized for intensive training. The shortening of the school year will permit even better preparation of the propagandists during the summer months.

The following courses are authorized for the 1955-1956 year of party training:

1. Basic political training courses
2. Courses on contemporary party policy
3. Groups for the study of the history of the CPSU
4. Groups for the study of the national economy
5. Okres evening classes
6. Evening classes on political economics and the national economy
7. Seminars for the study of Marxism-Leninism (primarily political economics, dialectic and historical materialism, and history of the KSC)
8. Evening university sessions in Marxism-Leninism
9. Independent study

Following personal interviews, students will be enrolled in these courses with consideration being given to their needs and desires.

Basic Political Training Courses

Basic courses are one-year programs in the course of which members, candidates, and nonparty members receive an explanation of the basic problems of Marxism-Leninism. Students will study textbook materials issued by the Division of Propaganda and Agitation (Oddeleni propagandy a agitace) of the Central Committee of the KSC.

Members who have attended this course in the past are not to be enrolled in this course. Party organizations will provide a higher level of study for such members.

Courses on Contemporary Party Policy

This course will include lectures and discussions of the most important problems of internal politics and international politics. When necessary, topics will be assigned by the Central Committee of the KSC. Other topics will be selected by the okres committees of the KSC as needed to ensure the fulfillment of the primary tasks of enterprises and villages.

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These courses permit political training of members, candidates, and non-party members who have completed the basic course of party training and who, for various reasons, cannot attend other party training courses. Lectures and discussions in these courses must be publicized in order to secure maximum attendance.

Groups for the Study of the History of the CPSU

These 2-year courses are to acquaint the students with the principles of Marxism-Leninism on the basis of the experiences of the CPSU. These courses are suitable for those persons who have mastered the range of basic courses. The Strucny vyklad dejin VKS (b) (Brief Interpretation of the History of the CPSU [b]), some portions of the works of Lenin and Stalin, and textbooks will comprise the literature for this course. In 1955-1956, a majority of the students enrolled in these courses will study the period in CPSU history following the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Groups for the Study of the National Economy

The most important problems of the Czechoslovak national economy will be covered in these groups. Some topics for groups organized in enterprises will deal with problems of industry, while groups in villages, MTS, and state farms may consider agricultural problems. The students will use textbooks issued by the Division of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee of the KSC, and some chapters from the political economics textbook.

Groups studying the national economy are open to party members and non-party members who are employed in the various economic sectors and whose daily duties require a mastery of the basic problems of the national economy.

Okres Evening Classes

These courses permit an improvement in the political training of okres committees and are open only to party members. The 3-year course covers the following subjects: history of the CPSU, history of the KSC, problems of party activity, political economics, and the national economy. Some periods will be left open to permit okres committees to provide lectures on important decisions of the party and government, to clarify local economic problems of industry and agriculture, and to explain contemporary international political problems.

Evening Classes on Political Economics and the National Economy

This course is to provide workers in the economic sectors of industry and agriculture, Communists and nonparty members, and members of the technical intelligentsia with an opportunity to spend one year in the study of political economic problems of socialism and the national economy. The lesson plans are prepared by the party organizations according to their needs, on the basis of programs provided by the Division of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee of the KSC.

Evening classes on political economics and the national economy may be organized by general enterprise committees of large enterprises, local committees in agricultural okreses, okres and circuit (obvodni) committees of the party, and central offices and institutes.

Students will study the classical works of Marxism-Leninism, decisions of the party and the government, and some portions of the political economics textbook.

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Seminars for the Study of Marxism-Leninism

These classes are to be primarily devoted to the study of political economics, economics, dialectic and historical materialism, and the history of the KSC. If the Communists also desire to study other topics, such as international relations or the history of the CPSU, seminars on these topics may be organized.

The difference between this form of study and the other forms is that in this case the students themselves determine the program according to their own needs, with the approval of the okres, general enterprise, or basic party organizational committee. The seminars place a far greater emphasis upon independent study of literature than do other groups and classes. The Division of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee of the KSC will issue a bibliography of recommended readings.

Kraj and okres committees will organize a series of lectures as an aid to students attending the seminars.

Communists and nonparty members who have completed the lower and middle levels of party training, and who have mastered the basic independent textbook materials, may be enrolled in these seminars.

Evening University Sessions in Marxism-Leninism

This is a 3-year program, designed to assist the intelligentsia in mastering Marxist-Leninist theory. Evening university sessions will cover such topics as the history of the CPSU, history of the KSC, history of Czechoslovakia, political economics, dialectic and historical materialism, and international relations. In their last year, economic workers will be permitted to specialize in industrial economics in addition to their aesthetic specialties, while party workers may specialize in problems of party activity. The new study program for the evening university sessions is based upon the party's contemporary needs for strengthening the economic training of the intelligentsia.

The 1955-1956 evening university sessions will be made available to a larger number of persons. In addition to the sessions in Marxism-Leninism in Prague, Brno, Ostrava, and Bratislava, evening university sessions will be established by the local committees of the KSC in Plzen, Olomouc, Liberec, and Kosice.

Independent Study of Marxist-Leninist Theory

This form of study enables the most mature Communists in all sectors to study Marxism-Leninism according to their needs and interests. Party organizations are to make independent study available to a greater number of Communists than was the case in 1954-1955. Independent study of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, and Gottwald must become an integral part of the everyday work of Communists. Party organizations can no longer tolerate the incorrect forms of evaluation of student performance. In the past this has consisted of requiring the student to prepare a study plan and a statement regarding the number of pages he has studied. Practical work, propaganda and agitation activity, and political activity are the best means of evaluating the performance of students engaged in independent study courses.

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Independent study will be organized in the following forms: consultation groups; groups organized around a series of lectures; and independent study without organized assistance.

The raising of party training standards and closer relation of this training to life will promote the ideological unity of the party and will substantially contribute to the fulfillment of the tasks established by the Tenth Congress of the KSC for the achievement of new successes in the building of socialism.

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OUTLINE OF PARTY TRAINING, 1955-1956

I. Basic Political Training Courses

1. The struggle of the Czechoslovak working people, under the leadership of the KSC, for the overthrow of capitalism.
2. What is the KSC and what does it desire?
3. The People's Democracy of Czechoslovakia - a nation of workers and farmers.
4. The socialist industrialization of Czechoslovakia.
5. Building of socialism in the village.
6. The Soviet Union at the head of nations in the battle for peace, democracy, and socialism.

II. Groups for the Study of the History of the CPSU

1. The battle for the creation of a Social Democratic Workers Party in Russia (with introduction to the study based upon the thesis of the Central Committee of the CPSU commemorating the 50th anniversary of the CPSU).
2. Creation of the Social Democratic Workers Party of Russia, and the evolution of the Menshevik and Bolshevik factions within the party.
3. The Mensheviks and Bolsheviks during the Russo-Japanese War and the First Russian Revolution.
4. The Mensheviks and Bolsheviks during the period of the Stolypin reaction. Bolsheviks organize an independent Marxist Party.
5. The Bolshevik Party during the years of the expansion of the worker's movement prior to the first imperialistic war.
6. The Bolshevik Party during the period of the imperialistic war. The Second Revolution in Russia.
7. The Bolshevik Party during the period of the preparation and execution of the October Socialist Revolution.
8. The Communist Party during the period of foreign intervention and the civil war.

Following is the 1955-1956 program for groups which covered the first part of the history of the CPSU in 1954-1955:

1. The Communist Party during the period of transition to peaceful renewal of the national economy.
2. The Communist Party in the battle for socialist industrialization.
3. The Communist Party in the battle for collectivization of agriculture.

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4. The Communist Party in the battle for the completion of the structure of a socialist society and the adoption of the new constitution.

5. The Communist Party in the battle for the completion of the structure of socialism and the gradual transition to Communism during the prewar years (1938-1941).

6. The Communist Party during the period of the Great Patriotic War of the USSR.

7. The Communist Party of the USSR in the postwar period, in the battle for the renewal and further expansion of the national economy and for the assurance of the systematic transition from socialism to Communism.

8. What does the history of the CPSU teach?

III. Groups for the Study of the National Economy

1. The character and the workings of the economic laws during the period of transition.

2. Intraenterprise planning and the technical-industrial and financial plan of the enterprise (factory).

3. Planning agricultural production and the annual production plan for JZDs (villages).

4. Paths toward increasing labor productivity and socialist competition.

5. Primary tasks and goals of the Second Five-Year Plan in Czechoslovakia.

6. Technical standardization (technicke normovani), organization of work, and wages in socialist industry (factories).

7. "Khozraschet" [cost accounting system] and its role in the battle for economical and profitable factories. Production costs (factories).

8. The farmers, allies of the working class, in the battle for the building of socialism (villages).

9. The further development of the socialist sector in agriculture (villages).

IV. Evening Classes on Political Economics and the National Economy

Recommended Program in Socialist Political Economics

The Socialist Production Method

A. The period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

1. Basic concepts and categories of the capitalist economy.

2. Introduction to the study of socialist political economics and the national economy.

3. The main features of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

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4. Victory of socialism in the USSR.
5. Socialist industrialization in Czechoslovakia.
6. Building of socialist agriculture in Czechoslovakia.
- B. The socialist structure of the national economy.
 1. The production material basis of socialism.
 2. Public ownership of the means of production, the foundation of socialist production activity.
 3. The basic economic law of socialism.
 4. The law of planned (proportional) development of the national economy.
 5. Public activity for socialism.
 6. Production of goods, the law of value, and money under socialism.
 7. Wages under socialism.
 8. "Khozraschet" and profit. Production costs and prices.
 9. The socialist structure of agriculture.
 10. The turnover of goods under socialism.
 11. The national income of the socialist society.
 12. The national budget, credit, and monetary circulation under socialism.
 13. Socialist reproduction.
 14. Systematic transition from socialism to communism.
 15. Economic cooperation among the nations of the socialist camp.

After a study of socialist political economics, or perhaps during the course of its study, topics dealing with the problems of the national economy will be introduced. Topics dealing with industry will be designated by the general enterprise committee, with the approval of the okres committee of the KSC. Topics dealing with agriculture will be designated by okres committees of the KSC. In cases of central offices and institutes, the topics will be designated by the general enterprise committee.

Following are recommended topics dealing with problems of the economics of socialist industrial enterprises:

1. Socialist industry and problems of its further expansion.
2. Supervision of socialist industrial enterprises.
3. Intraenterprise planning, and the technical-industrial and financial plan for enterprises.
4. The all-around increase of labor productivity, the most important prerequisite of the further development of socialist industry.

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5. Introduction of progressive methods of organization of production and the assurance of regular work in the enterprises.
6. Organization of socialist competition and utilization of progressive experiences in industrial enterprises.
7. Paths toward improvement of quality of products.
8. Organization of technical standardization and wages in industrial enterprises.
9. Production costs, the basic index to the quality of work in the enterprise. Means of reducing production costs in industry.
10. Intraenterprise "khozraschet" and its role in the battle for enterprise economy and profit.

Following are recommended topics dealing with the problems of the economics of socialist agriculture:

1. Czechoslovakia's tasks in the battle for fulfillment of the directives of the Tenth Congress of the KSC, dealing with an increase in agricultural production.
2. Tasks involved in the further development of crop production in the okreses.
3. The development of livestock production and the increase of productivity of cooperative livestock enterprises in the okreses.
4. All-around increase of labor productivity, the primary prerequisite of the improvement of agriculture.
5. Planning production in the JZD.
6. Work organization and the application of work discipline in the JZDs. Methods of standardization and establishment of work units.
7. JZD income and its distribution.
8. Organization of financial management and review of the economic activities of the JZD.
9. The role of the MTS in the development of agricultural production. Agreements between MTS and JZDs.
10. Problems of organization of production on state farms. Paths toward profitable state farms.

V. Okres Evening Classes

This 3-year program will deal with the following subjects:

1. Building of the party (conclusion, continuation from the past year).
2. Political economics.
3. Industrial and agricultural economics.